

which robs millions of our fellow men of that which the Union was designed to secure to all, freedom! Most generous people to grant us the continuance of the government on such terms! Who will not say that, if the Union is to be preserved on such conditions alone, it is not worth preserving, and if the South choose to dissolve it for such causes, let them dissolve it and take the consequences. On this point I adopt the language of an eloquent writer of the day.

"If the Union can be preserved only by the imposition of chains on speech and the press, by a prohibition of discussion on a subject involving the most sacred rights and dearest interests of humanity, then Union would be bought at too dear a rate; then it would be changed from a virtuous bond into a league of crime and shame. Language cannot easily do justice to our attachment to the Union. We will yield every thing to it but truth, honor and liberty. These we can never yield."

To the South it would be an appropriate and sufficient answer to their arrogant demands on this topic, to reply in the words of one of her most renowned champions on a certain occasion,—"Liberty first and Union afterwards." But we adopt the language of a loftier patriotism and a nobler eloquence, and say—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Let the discussion go on, then, in the name of freedom, humanity and justice.

Public opinion cannot be walled in.—The people of the South cannot shut it out from their borders. It knows no barriers—is not arrested by geographical boundaries—is not hemmed in by state lines or imprisoned by state legislation. It is a moral atmosphere which spreads itself noiselessly throughout the domains of intellect and intelligence. Like electricity, it mingles itself with all the elements of the moral world, and imperceptibly becomes a part of the mental constitution. Neither its progress or its power can be stayed. Its course is onward and its conquests are unceasing. It will infuse itself into the bosoms of our Southern brethren and disturb the buried spirit of liberty there. It will awaken again in them those generous sympathies, those noble purposes and those elevated sentiments which they once so gloriously exhibited, and which have no fellowship with slavery. Their pulses will yet beat in unison with those of their Northern brethren on this subject. The pleadings for the oppressed which stir New-England hearts will yet find a response in Carolinian bosoms; and the shout for emancipation which shall go up from Bunker's Hill, will be echoed from the field of Guilford and the heights of Yorktown.

The day that shall witness the triumph of public opinion over slavery is fast approaching. From the eminence on which I stand, I see in the far off distance the great prison-house of death. Its gloomy walls, built upon human hearts and cemented by human tears and blood, tower up into the skies with a heaven-insulting glory. Its impious spires and unhalloved domes, burnished with the gold wrung from the sweat and toil of the defenseless, flash defiantly in the sun. It seems to mock the power of the earthquake and the storm. But while I gaze I see the heaving of the ocean of public opinion beneath my feet. The great fountains of its deep are breaking up. I hear the moan of the coming tempest as it musters its storm aloft; and the sickly gathering blackness above my head. The billows go sweeping on in majesty and might. The surge beats upon the base of that proud edifice. The indignant tempest goes careering over the face of the moved waters. The roar of the roused ocean comes thundering upon the ear.—The waves, crested with fury, beat with resistless energy upon its massive structures. The waters and the storm are up in their wrath and speak now with an "earthquake voice." I see the Bastille of human hearts tremble from its very base. Its walls are shaking in the elemental war. Behold its towers and turrets nod and topple to their fall. See its foundations give way—it reels, it sinks, it plunges, is gone, and the waters pass over it and hide it forever. The spirit of peace and love brood over the tempest and it is hushed. The ocean sinks into unruined calmness and the fury of the storm is stilled. And hark! strains of the sweetest harmony break upon the ear. A chorus of millions of voices comes swelling upon the calm, still air, hymning praises and thanksgivings. It is the music of redeemed hearts and disenthralled spirits.—O! the sublimity of that song of the free! How its strains are caught from lip to lip, and from the valley to the hill top, from mountain to mountain, until the whole land is wrapt in its melody, and the skies reverberate with the pealing anthem.

\* In this estimate no account is made of Washington's administration, as he was the choice of all.  
† Dr Channing.  
"A Friend," who has heard by the hearing of the ear certain reports which he "cannot believe," implicating the conduct of a minister of the gospel, ought first to write to that minister privately, or see him personally, and ascertain the correctness or the incorrectness of the reports, prior to bringing the name of the person addressed before the public. After he has done this, he must put in possession of his own name, before he can have the columns of the Telegraph for personal remarks that seriously affect the character of another.

**BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.** According to the Triennial Register, just published, the number of Baptist associations in the United States is 365—churches, 6,319—ministers, 3,449—licentiates, 790—communicants, 452,000—number of baptisms during the past year, 25,224.

Joseph Buonaparte has left the United States for England.

The commencement of Hamilton College (N. Y.) is to take place on the 17th inst.

**AN EXAMPLE.**—A present subscriber writes for volume 9 of the Telegraph, enclosing money—postage paid on both letter and money. Two thousand of such subscribers would enable us to make the Telegraph a very different thing from what it now is.

**For the Telegraph.**  
**OBITUARY.**

Died, at Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 26th, Esther, wife of Bliss Smith, aged 50 years. Mrs Smith had long been one of the most efficient members of the Baptist church in this town, respected and beloved by others as well as by the church of which she was a member. While she contributed liberally for the poor around her, she did not forget the calls from the west, and from heathen lands, for the word of God and the bread of life.

She had for a long time been subject to bleeding at the lungs, but no apprehension was entertained by her friends that her end was near, until about the first of May, when her physician began to entertain, and express doubts in relation to her recovery. From the 1st to the 20th of June she was not expected to live from day to day. For nearly a week, however, before her death, she appeared to be much better; and the morning of the day on which she died, her prospects were so flattering that all the male members of the family (except Mr Smith) went to meeting. At about one o'clock P. M. she sat up in her bed and was helping herself to food, when suddenly she fell back and in five minutes was no more. But she died in the Lord, and was happy in death. She has left a husband and nine children to mourn the loss of a most affectionate wife and mother.

**REVIVALS.**

The revivals in Nobleboro and Jefferson, Maine, continue. In the former 59, and in the latter 95, have been baptized, and there is no appearance of the work abating.

There has been 23 baptized in Finner, N. Y., in Springfield 15—Freetown 37—Marathon 30—Hartwich 40.

To the Baptist church in E. Randolph, Mass., constituted in May last with 11 members, 11 were added by baptism July 3d, making with some previous additions, its present number 30.—*Am. Bapt.*

**REVIVAL AT SEA.** The barque Oberlin, Capt. Hoyt, arrived recently at New-York from Canton. He left London about the last of June, 1835, with a crew of 15 persons, all told. The Sabbath was uniformly observed on board, and daily worship maintained. The reading of the scriptures was carefully attended on—prayers offered, and exhortations given, and religion was made a part of the business of the crew. When the vessel left London, the captain and two of the crew were professedly interested in religion.—One of these remained at Canton with the Rev. Dr Parker. When the vessel arrived at New-York, ten praying men were found on board, all giving some satisfactory evidence of having become new creatures.—*Sailor's Magazine.*

**WATERVILLE COLLEGE.**—We are happy to learn that the visit of the Rev. J. O. Choules to England has proved highly favorable to the Library of this institution. He has secured some ten or fifteen hundred volumes, many of them rare and valuable, and about two hundred of which are expensive quarto and folio volumes, which could scarcely be obtained in this country, besides the highly valuable historical works presented to several American colleges by the King of Great Britain, and the publications of the Royal Astronomical Society, as well as other works of a scientific character.

These instances of English munificence show that the parent has laid up for the children, and we trust that the children will be grateful.—*Am. Bapt.*

**UPPER ALTON, Illinois, June 10, 1836.** Under this date a correspondent of the Cross & Journal says: "Our Baptist folks are doing business at a great rate, especially in building meeting houses and other public objects. In this town a large stone edifice is nearly up. In Lower Alton the church have sold their house (built last year) and lot to the Methodists for \$3,000, and bought another lot in the heart of business for \$6000, and are about to put up a stone house to cost 10 or 12,000 dollars. The church expects every day the arrival of the Rev. Dwight Ives, from Springfield, Mass., as their pastor."

The Evangelical Magazine of Hartford, Conn., is discontinued; the publication of the Watchman, a weekly paper, at the same place, and with the same general object in view, supercedes the necessity of the Magazine.

**Universalist Theological Seminary.**—At a late convention of Universalists in this state, it was "Resolved, That it is

the sense of this convention, that the establishment of a theological seminary would be highly conducive to the interests of our denomination and the spread of truth and salvation among men."—*Ch. Watch.*

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**PROBABLE END OF THE INDIAN WARS.** The opinion is general, at the seat of government and farther south, that the Creek Indian hostilities have ended. Their chiefs are in irons, and numerous executions are threatened. Some will probably take place, though the rapacious white men who have goaded them into the war should be hung first. The residue, to the number of thousands, are to be driven at the point of the bayonet from their homes and the graves of their fathers, to the far west. Never was a race of men treated worse than these noble sons of the forest have been treated by "the most free and enlightened nation on earth."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**THE CHEROKEES.** A council of this tribe was held at Coosawatee, Murray county, (Geo.) on the 16th ult., at which Indians of both the Ridge and Ross, or treaty and anti-treaty parties, attended.—A committee of twelve on the part of the Cherokee was appointed to meet a committee of the citizens of that county. At this conference the Cherokee stated, thro' their committee, that no hostile movement whatever is contemplated by them, and hope that the difficulties which have grown up between the two parties of the nation, known as the Treaty and Anti-Treaty parties, may be settled in a manner satisfactory to both, and that peace and good feeling will be restored.

**New-York Post Office.** We understand that Mr Coddington, our new Postmaster, having complied with all the requisitions of the law, and taken the oath of office, entered upon its duties on Monday last. We hope he will attend to his office, as he has no plantation and slaves at the south.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

**Warlike preparations at Batavia, N. Y.** The descent of an armed mob upon the village of Batavia, and the threatened destruction of the Land Office, as well as the more recent demonstrations of an organized force in the neighborhood, for the purpose of resisting legal process, has led to vigorous preparations for resistance on the part of the peaceable portion of the population. We learn from the Niagara Democrat, that two block houses have been erected, one in front and the other in the rear of the Land Office, and furnished with arms from the State arsenal—among them several pieces of artillery—and that the inhabitants generally have enrolled and equipped themselves as a military corps, with a view to repel, upon the shortest notice, any further aggression upon public or private property.—*Albany Argus.*

The aggregate amount of appropriations made by the acts passed during the late session of Congress is about thirty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount it is curious to see the very large proportion made for objects connected with our Indian relations. For carrying into effect treaties for suppressing hostilities with the Indian tribes, (exclusive of the expenses of the Army proper), the amount appropriated is more than thirteen million and a half of dollars. The appropriations for the Army amount to four millions of dollars; for the Navy, to six millions and a quarter; for fortifications, to nearly three millions; for harbors, to over one million; for the Cumberland road, six hundred thousand dollars; besides three millions of dollars for the Civil List.

Notwithstanding this enormous amount of appropriations, there is no doubt that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, subject to distribution under the late act of Congress will exceed twenty millions of dollars.—*Nat. Int.*

By the new act organizing the post-office department, all postmasters whose salaries exceed one thousand dollars, are nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate. In the nomination made the last session, the name of Mr Gouverneur, late Postmaster of this city, was left out, and J. J. Coddington nominated in his stead. Mr Gouverneur has distinguished himself by the most perfect intention to the duties of his place; and had it not been for the industry and capacity of Mr Bates, who was "viceroy over him," and who kept the affairs of the office in admirable order, the city would have been wretchedly served. A general gratification is expressed at the present change.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The opening of the railroad from New-York to New-Brunswick took place on Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies. The cars went through in an hour and thirty minutes. The only link which remains to be supplied in the chain of Philadelphia communication from this city to Philadelphia, is the distance between New-Brunswick and Trenton. When this is done Philadelphia and New-York will be within five hours of each other, and it is calculated that the whole distance between New-York and Washington, may be regularly accomplished in thirteen hours—equalling in speed the achievements of a first rate horse express.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

The Rev. S. Mallory, of Norwich, has been appointed secretary of the New-England Sabbath School Union, and we understand will soon enter on the duties of his appointment. We regret his loss to the state, but believe he will be very useful in the field of labor on which he is now entering.—*Christian Secretary.*

**Items from the Saturday Courier.**

Michigan contains upwards of 120,000 souls, and is expected to double that number the present year.

The production of the Weathersfield onion crop is twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars per annum. Most of the labor attendant on their cultivation is performed by females.

It is computed that the whole amount of business done in the leather line in Massachusetts, is equal to \$30,000,000. Almost equal to the entire cotton crop of the United States.

A lad 18 years old was recently killed in Marlow, Mass., by the bursting of a log which he was filling with powder and discharging.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire closed its session on the 18th ult. after sitting 17 days. No new banks chartered.

The New-Jersey Rail Road was opened for cars upon the whole line from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, on the 7th of July.

Judge Spencer is planting 150,000 mulberry trees on his farm, two miles from Albany. The Judge has been one of the earliest and most efficient promoters of the silk culture.

**French Indemnity.** The legal representatives of the Hon. William Gray, of Boston, are awarded nearly \$200,000, and those of the Hon. Israel Thorndike about \$125,000.

There is a gang of heartless scoundrels in New-York, who pursue to an alarming extent the atrocious traffic of kidnapping colored children. They delude them from their homes under some plausible pretext, and transport them to the South.

Since November 1833, the sloop of war Vincennes has been round the world, having sailed 59,500 miles, or about sixty-three miles per day.

**The Press.** The press is the artillery of thought.

Ninety washing machines have been patented since the year 1830.

**Forethought.** Avoid a hasty reply.—It is the second word which causes the quarrel.

Powdered Gum Arabic, blown up the nose with a quill, will stop bleeding of the nose when many other remedies fail.

**To prevent creaking shoes.** Tell your shoe maker to insert a piece of woollen cloth between the outer and under soles of your shoes or boots.

**Premium for an Ox-Yoke.** The American Institute of New-York, has offered a premium of twenty dollars for the best ox-yoke that shall be exhibited at the ninth Annual American Fair.

The way they do the public business at Washington, is truly disgraceful. The New-York Daily Advertiser says: "On Friday night, between 11 and 1 o'clock, 70 or 80 bills were passed with not more than 70 members in the House at the most, and often no more than 40 or 50.—The appropriation bills passed in this hasty manner will exceed fifteen millions of dollars in amount."—*Boston Press.*

Cotton furnished \$64,961,302 of the domestic exports of this country last year, out of \$101,189,082, and tobacco, \$3,383,597; flour, \$394,777; cotton manufactures, \$2,854,681.—*Boston Press.*

There appears to be a great scarcity of specie among the banks in Maine. The last return gives only \$176,000 in specie, against \$1,788,000 in bills in circulation, or ten for one.—*Bost. Press.*

Mr R. M. Johnson of Kentucky is now on a visit to N. York.—*Id.*

The valley of the Connecticut is the most forward in vegetation. The corn there looks well. Further East it is small, but healthful, and will come in well if the warm weather holds. Grass and winter grain were never better. The ground is abundantly watered, and nature was never robbed in richer, deeper and more luxuriant verdure. The farmers of the West earn their comforts by wholesome toil.—Their products command the highest prices, and no class of men better deserve unceasing prosperity.—*Id.*

The London and Greenwich railroad has from 900 to 1000 arches, over which the road is carried, and which are used for shops in arcades.—*Id.*

The tolls on the Schuylkill Canal (Pa.) have risen from \$635 in 1824, to \$433,643 in 1835, and \$17,898 water rents in addition.—*Id.*

The estimated cost of bringing the water from Spot Pond into the city is \$388,000.

It is intended to afford a supply of two and a half to three millions of gallons daily, and that of the purest quality.—*Id.*

The crops of grass in this vicinity are heavier than has been known for years. Corn now looks well; potatoes, rye, oats and barley were never better. Peaches will be very scarce in this quarter, owing to the severe cold of last winter. Grapes excellent, and apples and pears abundant.—*Id.*

**POWER LOOMS.**—From a parliamentary paper just published, founded on the returns of the Factory Inspectors and Superintendents, it appears that the number of power looms in the United Kingdom at the close of the year 1835 was 115,801.

**Antimasonry in Prussia.** Eighty-five officers of the army have been lately sentenced to imprisonment, the loss of their commissions, and incapacity to hold any civil office of trust or profit, it being pro-

ved against them that they were members of a secret society.—*Bost. Press.*

Fifteen millions of dollars are annually paid by the people of the United States for silk goods. The domestic manufacture is fast rising into importance, and the growth of the mulberry very flattering.—*Id.*

The advices from Mexico are unfavorable to a continuance of the friendly relations which have so long existed between that country and the United States. Texas is the cause.—*Id.*

The culture of the Beet Root is taken hold of in earnest by the farmers of Hampshire county, who have held a convention on the subject, and adopted measures for a vigorous start in the matter.—*Id.*

The import of raw wool not costing over eight cents per pound, for the last year, was 1,746,771 lbs. costing \$699,447.—*Id.*

The President was to leave Washington for the Hermitage on the 11th.

The present debt of the city of N York is \$1,819,300; its funds and securities \$954,522, leaving an excess of debts over the present cash means of the city, \$864,878.

Princeton College, N. J. contains 239 students, viz. Seniors 68, Juniors 72, Sophomores 74, Freshmen 75. Of the whole number 173 are from other States than N. Jersey.

Tristram Burgess has resumed the practice of law in Providence. He says "he will, according to his old professional rule, aid all who are now out of the law to keep out; and all who are in to get out as quick as possible."

Alderman Clark submitted several propositions at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, worthy of consideration.—The first was a plan of paving Broadway, with wooden blocks, the whole length.—The experiment has been tried, we believe, and has fully answered public expectations.—*N. Y. Dai. Ad.*

From the New-York Observer.  
**MEXICO.**

**War with Texas to be prosecuted vigorously.**

In an official decree, dated Palace of the National Government, in Mexico, May 20th, the provincial President of the Mexican republic declares that "the government will appeal to the patriotism of the Mexican people, and will exert all the means in its power to carry on the war in Texas, until the national honor is vindicated, and the interests of the republic secured, and the liberty of the President General restored; that the successful co-operation of any native citizen or foreigner, in restoring to liberty the President General, will be esteemed a distinguished service by the Congress, to be rewarded in an honorable manner; and that the government will pay no attention to any stipulations made, or to be made with the enemy by the captive President, all of which are declared null and void."

**Mourning for the captivity of Santa Anna.**

In another decree, the provisional President directs that in the daily orders of the army, in all garrisons and military bodies, the following words to be inserted:—"On the 21st of April, 1836, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President General of the Republic, was made prisoner, fighting to preserve the integrity of the national territory." He also directs that during the captivity of his excellency the President of the Republic, a band of blackrape shall be attached to the colors, and standards of the troops of the Mexican army; and that the national flag shall be lowered half-mast until he is restored to liberty.

**CLOSING OF THE LAND OFFICES.**—On account of the increased business in these offices, and the immense sums placed in the hands of the Receivers, the Government has very wisely determined to require additional security. Hitherto the receivers have been required to give bonds to the amount of \$50,000 only for the faithful performance of their duties; an additional \$150,000 is now required. From inability to comply with this latter requisition of the government, or from some other cause unknown to us, the land offices in this region are inaccessible as far as the transaction of business is concerned. How long this state of things is to continue, we cannot say.—*Jacksonville, (Ill.) Patriot.*

**Items from the N. Y. Observer.**

A vein of rich copper has been discovered in Orange county, Va., fifty feet wide, and five miles in length.

The last lottery in Tennessee, was drawn in Nashville, on the 31st of May. Henceforth, there can be no lottery drawn in that State. The prohibition of lotteries has been made a part of the State constitution.

The Globe states that the coining of Gold at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of June, was \$1,090,495, and of Silver during the last three months \$1,225,000. The gold mines of our own country sent \$50,000 to the mint last month.

It is believed that the vein of lead ore recently discovered, and now worked in Rossie, St. Lawrence county, extends westward through Alexandria, some 15 or 20 miles from the former place, and that it will prove a great source of wealth.

**SHEEP'S PELTS.** CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by E. R. MASON, & Co. Leicester, April, 1836.

**NOTICES.**

**THE JEWISH INTELLIGENCER.**  
**CONTENTS.**

- I. History of the Jews, particularly since their present dispersion.
- II. Origin, Dispersion, and future Restoration of the Ten Tribes.
- III. Jewish Antiquities.
- IV. Modern Judaism.
- V. History of the Origin and Progress of Christian Efforts to promote the Conversion of the Jews since the year 1800.
- VI. Correspondence with Missionaries amongst the Jews.
- VII. Narratives of converted Jews.

**CONDITIONS.**

1. The work will be published in monthly numbers, to be printed on good paper, with a clear type; each number to contain three sheets, with a cover, so as to make annually a handsome volume of 600 pages octavo.
2. Price \$1.50 to be paid on the delivery of the first number.
3. No subscription will be received for less than a volume.
4. The names of subscribers and their post-office address to be forwarded to the Editor, Jamaica, Long Island.
5. For every \$5 remitted, four copies will be forwarded.

Whereas the price of materials, mechanical labor, &c. &c. has greatly increased since the price of this work was fixed upon, the Editor feels himself compelled to advance the price to two dollars, instead of \$1.50, to all who shall not have subscribed before the first of August next, and the price of the second volume will be \$2 to all, without exception.

**JOSEPH & BENJAMIN.**

Just published by the same, the second volume of "Joseph & Benjamin," price \$1 per volume. These works are published by Peter Hill, 84 Broadway, and Leavitt, Lord & Co.; Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston; Bennett & Bright, Utica. Persons willing to act as agents will be liberally rewarded. Application made to the editor, Jamaica, L. I., will be attended to. None need to apply but such as come well recommended.

**WEEKLY RECEIPTS.**

Isa. Huntley	1.50	H. Whitman	1.00
David Piper	1.50	J. Wakefield	2.00
Daniel Blish	1.50	S. Lamson	2.00
P. Storrs	1.50	Dea. Shaw	1.00
W. Bailey	1.50	S. Tutill	1.50
E. Bull	1.50	Asa Wilmarth	1.50
Z. Finch	50	Benj. Carpenter	2.00
James Foster	2.00	M. Jennings	2.00
J. F. Peck	2.00	Eben. Robinson	2.83

**DIED.**

In this town, Mr Prince Soper, aged 77.

**MARRIED.**

In this town, Mr David H. Cheney of Le Roy, N. Y., to Miss Nancy A. Cheney.

**NOTICE.**

**CHURCH & ENOS** have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved co-partnership, and are desirous of closing up business in Brandon. Therefore, all persons indebted to the said firm will do well to call and settle with H. Church; and all persons having demands against us, are requested to present the same without further notice.  
**H. CHURCH.**  
**J. A. M. ENOS.**  
Brandon, July 20, 1836.

**WANTED.**

**A JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith.**—One who can come well recommended as a person of steady habits and a good workman, will find constant employment on application to the subscriber.

**ALSO,**

Wanted as above, an **APPRENTICE.**  
**J. BUEL.**  
Shrewsbury, July 14, 1836. 43:3

**WANTED.**

**A BOY,** 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business. One of industrious and steady habits will find good encouragement by applying to  
**L. B. DICKERMAN.**  
Brandon, July 20, 1836. 42ff.

**GOSHEN TURNPIKE.**

**NOTICE.**

**PROPOSALS** will be received by the subscribers for building the following sections of the road recently surveyed by the Goshen Turnpike Company—viz:

From Stuart's gate 88 rods to high bridge.  
" High bridge 7 " including do.  
" M'Kinney's 258 " to soft maple tree  
" said tree 303 " to a point 52 rods short of the Gibson sign-post.

" the North end of Gibson's dam 460 " to the height of land.  
" height of land 179 " to a point where the survey leaves the old road.  
" old road 350 " to the dug way.  
" dug way 191 " of dug way.  
" the Kendall bridge 418 " to Root's.

Jobs will be let comprising one or more sections. Further particulars made known on application to the Committee.

**GERMAN HAMMOND,**  
**FRANCIS BROWN,**  
**JOSIAH DART,**  
**LYMAN EMERSON,**  
**JOHN A. CONANT.**  
Committee.  
July 18, 1836. 43:3